ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 1

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, January 2, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, higher barometer, and northwest to northeast winds, generally colder and clear or partly cloudy | Beginning of a Campaign a la South Caro-

### OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Cloudy.4 Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.

MR. RANDOLPH has formally notified Hon. Casey Young of his purpose to contest that gentleman's seat, and it is expected that both sides will shortly commence the work of taking testimony.

W. M'KLROY, Sergeant.

THE New York Graphic financially proven a failure, and will, it few months pass from the hands of the Cana-dian company that owns it, probably into those of the Goodsell Brothers.

ALL of the congressional committees, except the senate sub-committee, now in New Orleans, were in session yesterday, taking additional testimony, which was, of course, corroborative of "all that went before."

THERE is good reason to believe that the house committee in New Orleans will not conclude its labors before the senate committee has finished its work, and the members of the latter can give no idea of when that will be, owing to the accumulation of evidence in regard to terrorizing and intim-

OTIS D. SWAN and Coles Morris, of New York, the latter a prominent lawyer and the former a financier of repute, have defaulted for large amounts, Both were known as the trustees of larguestates. Swan has absconded, but before doing so he had confessed to his brother that he had squandered all his and his sister's estate, save one ten-thousand-dollar bond. Morris, at last accounts, was demented and likely to die. The condition of his victims or that of Swan's is not stated. Put not your trust in money princes.

In case the votes of the Hayes electors from Florida e rejected, and the Tilden electors cannot be counted because they did not meet and cast their votes under the law, ve cannot see how the votes to which Florida would be entitled can be estimated as those of electors "appointed," so as to require Mr. Tilden to have one hundred and eighty-five votes to be elected-as congress has no official knowledge that any electors were appointed in Florida. Without such official knowledge, congress cannot take notice of the fact of any appointment," and so Mr. Tilden only needs a majority of the other three hundred and sixty-fice votes, which majority is one hundred and eighty-three votes, and is

certainly elected.

THE Jews have at last made a movement worthy of them. They held, on the eleventh of December, an international conference at Paris, for the purpose of considering the best means of bringing to the notice of the Constantinople conference the necessity of securing the Jews in the east in the same rights that may be conceded to the christians. The meeting organized by the election of M. Cremieux, senator of France, as president; Baron H. De Worms, of London; Dr. Kristeller, of Berlin; M. Astruc, of Brussels; M. W. Seligman, of New Yors, and M. Isidor, of Paris, vice-presidents. The action of the meeting resulted in the formation of a committee to draw up a memorial for presentation to the conference, the committee consisting of M. Cremieux, Derembourg, and M. Levin, of Paris; Christelles, of Berlin; Astruc, of Brussels; Landesberg, of Leignitz; Singer, of Vienna; Veneziana, of Padua, and Baron H. De Worms and M. Loewy, of London. The Times correspondent at Paris incidentally says: "I may mention that this meeting is a remarkable event, as having brought Jews from so many different parts of the civilized world together. I estimated the removal, which being declined, Colonel Bush number present at a hundred or so, about thirty of whom are delegates representing Austrian, Belgian, English, German, Italian, and American Jewish institutions. The speeches were in French and German. the speakers described the condition of the Jews as more favorable under the Turks than under the christians in the east; but the meeting did not appear at all inclined to sup-port the conclusion that might have been drawn from the contrast." What the outcome of this movement may be remains to be

# NORTH CAROLINA.

Inauguration of Governor Vance-"We will Follo,v the Lend of the Constitutional Men of the North."

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1.-The inauguration of Governor Vance passed off quietly.
A large crowd was in attendance, and his address was applauded to the echo. Alluding to national affairs, he said: I conceive our situation to be critical in the

extreme; our only reliance is upon the moderation and patriotism of congress. If the representatives of the people and of the States shall not be able to make a peaceable and constitutional solution of the difficulty in which the country now finds itself, and there should be attempts, as threatened, to inau-gurate the candidates not fairly elected, one of two things will happen—either the major-ity of the American people will quietly sub-mit to a great wrong, involving the destruction of the constitution, or there will be resort to violence. Let us look things in the face: The circumstances of North Carolina, as well as of the southern States generally, imperatively demand that she should not be forward in this matter. More than all things else, except good government, we now place in common with the constitutional party in the north. We think that we have fairly the north. We think that we have fairly elected our candidate for President. Upon that party, and not upon ourselves, devolves the propriety and the duty of taking the meet the majority. But let into be supposed that we are indifferent to their action, or decline to come to the front their action, or decline to come to the front their action. The companies of the companies of their points of the companies of the c ded steps toward securing the rights of the majority. But let it not be supposed that we are indifferent to their action, or decline to come to the front because less entitled to do so than others.

## LOUISIANA.

lina-Organization of Democratic and Radical Legislatures.

Protest by the Democrats Against the Barricading of the Statehouse and the Employment of Troops and Policemen.

How Quorums were Obtained-The Senatorships and the State Officers-Warmoth, Packard and Kellogg in Each Other's Way.

Preparations.

Notwithstanding the outside swaggering and vulgar braggadocio of the Republican chiefs and their satellites, there is plainly observable, says the New Orleans Picagene, a nervousness and uncertainty which they have never before betrayed, even in their most doubtful and most desperate straits. They seem to be awed and terrified by the very ex-travagance and lawlessness of their plot, and travagance and lawlessness of their plot, and the barricades within the building bring more alarm to them than would the unprotected walls and doors of the building. They betray a restlessness and uneasiness truly painful, and are almost intoxicated by the desperate hazard of the game they are playing, if by nothing else. It is now pretty well determined that none of the doors which open into the house of representatives will be relieved of their barricades next Monday. The clerk and members will probably have to enter the and members will probably have to enter the operator's room next the governor's office, thence into the speaker's room; and finally into the house. As may be seen by a report elsewhere, only those declared electlency in the category of a mob. Most of the police will that day be taken off their beats, and put on guard. They will be chiefly placed at the main entrances of the building, and at entries of both houses. Of course all the would-be United States senators and speakers are heard at work on continuous Kellogge. are hard at work on contingencies. Kellogg, Antoine, Warmoth, West, M'Millen, Brown, Pinchback, Lewis, Anderson, and hosts of others, all want to go to Washington, but it is unnecessary to speak of their various qual-ifications in view of the ruin and confusion that must come upon their hopes. Hahn the party could get the house, but he would have several opponents of lesser strength. There is considerable trepidation regarding the action of Clerk Trezevant in the matter of organizing the house, and "precedents'

No Indications of Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 11 a.m.—At this hour there is no indication of trouble. A the near there is no indication of trouble. At heavy force of police with side-arms are on duty at the Statehouse. Governor Kellogg and Packard are beseiged this morning by their political friends. Nearly all the Republican members of the legislature are already 186,000 hogsheads sugar, 364,000 barrels molasses and 270,000 barrels of rice, with more bers and their friends are in caucus at the Democratic headquarters on Canal street, and as far as known, have not agreed upon any programme. Whether the clerk of the house will call the roll furnished by the secretary of State is the problem which none will be able to solve, but, should he refuse, the Repub-lican members will call upon one of their own members to perform that duty. The United States troops are under arms at their quart-ters, and United States Marshal Pitkins is at his office in the customhouse, which is conready for any emergency. None apprehend trouble unless brought about by an unforseen occurrence.

About noon the Democratic members, ac companied by about five hundred persons, called at the Statehouse and demanded admission. The officer on duty replied that the members could enter, but the crowd could on not. Colonel Bush, the spokesman, then ser obstructions, barricades, police, etc., which prevented the ingress of the members. A

read the following protest and retired.

We, the Democratic-Conservative members of the house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, presenting ourselves at the doors of the Statehouse for the purpose of regairing to the hall of the house of representatives, find the Statehouse occupied by a military force, consisting of United States soldiers and Metropolitan police, having full control of said building, under the orders and direction of the executive of this State, the right to enter the Statehouse is dealed to such of the numbers as have not certificates of election from the secretary of state, although duly elected and returned by the commissioners of election, besides the right of ingress is denied to contestants for seats in this body and to the public generally, and the Statehouse is barricaded and fortified as in time of war, notwithstanding the potent fact of general peace and tranquility prevailing in this State and in this community; we therefore protest most solemly, first, against the invasion by the executive of the rights and privileges of the legislature, a coordinate branch of the government; and, second, against military occupation of the Statehouse by United States troops and Metropolitan police. We decline entering the hall of the legislature until it be thrown open to all members of the legislature and to all contestants and to the public, and said military occupation shall have ceased and all the obstructions shall have been removed.

A copy of this protest was presented by the

A copy of this protest was presented by the committee to Governor Kellogg, who replied:
"In receiving this protest, I have just these
few words to say. As the chief magistrate
and conservator of the peace of this State, in the exercise of sound discretion, and in the belief that there was danger of the organiza-tion of the general assembly being interfered with by violent and illegal means, I have thought it best to station in and about the Statehouse a portion of the Metropolitan police, and to direct that the lower part of the building, in which are situated the offices of State treasurer, auditor and other officials, and which are easily accessible by means of glass doors and windows, shall be secured. I have no other motive in taking this course but to preserve the peace. No member of either house and no attache of either house will be interfered with in any way. As to the passage way to which you refer as communicating with the building on Chartres street, in which United States troops are alleged to be stationed, I beg to say that there are no United States troops in the building, and I sincerely trust that there will aree no

Under a suspension of the rules, a resolu-tion was passed by the house, setting forth that armed resistance to the State authority exists in the State, and calling on the Presi-dent to afford the protection guaranteed by Organization of Kellogg's Bulldozers

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.-About ten o clock the Democratic committee called at the statehouse and asked that the barricades and police be removed, which Governor Kellogg declined, and the Democrats withdrew. At half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon the clerk of the house made a similar demand, which was refused and declined. He refused member at Avoyelles, called the house to order at the request of the Secretary of State,
Deslonde, and called the roll, sixty-eight
nembers answered, fifty-nine being a quorem. Without administering the oath to
the members the nomination of speaker was
aunounced, and Ex-Governor Hahn and
Warmoth put in nomination, and the vote
taken by ayes and nays. Ex-Governor Hahn
received fifty-three votes and was declared All Quiet.

New Orleans, December 31.—There is little excitement here to-might in regard to to-morrow. A heavy rain-storm keeps the people within doors. The United States troops are all ordered to remain in barracks to-morrow, and the officers to be at their posts, but no one apprehends that any occasion will arise to call them out.

Preparations. demonstration

Governor Kellogg's message is not long but is very pointed. He refers to the difficulties which have surrounded him; organized tax resistance and armed rebellion during the first two years of his administration, and subsequently revolutionary attempt to seize ille-gal control of the lower house, and an effort to displace the executive authorities by false on the dollar, with an equal, or even greater taxation in most of the parishes for parish purposes. The taxation for all State purpo-ses, including schools, is now limited by constitutional amendment to fourteen and a half mills, and by a law of the State the rate of parish taxati n can in no case exceed the rate of State taxation. Constitutional amendments limit expenditures of the State government to the actual reverendered the collection of taxes somewhat slow, and it has not been thought desirable to hasten the fonding of the bonds which still remain to be converted. The interest fund is intact, and cannot be diverted for any purpose. It is believed that the delinquent taxes are being eagerly sought for. It is comforting to know that there is one thing which the Republicans have not yet denied—the right of the clerk to organize the house and call show that the assumption that the southern show that the assumption that the southern to come in will be sufficient to pay the interernor quotes from the tax assessment rolls to show that the assumption that the southern States cannot prosper under the governments elected in strict accordance with the require-ments of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of 186,000 hogsheads sugar, 364,000 barrels mo-lasses and 270,000 barrels of rice, with more than sufficient corn to supply all home de-

rice, which afford support to the great bulk of the population of our chief city, are the products of free colored labor. How a Quorum was Obtained. When the senate met to-day there was parely a quorum. Senator Hamlet, late sheriff of Quachita parish, was found to be missing, and a strict search failed to discover him, ough he had answered to his name at roll-ll. Soon after, Will Stevens, one of the holding-over Democratic senators, on calling on Governor Kellogg, was captured by the sergeant-at-arms, and taken to the senate chamber, thus giving a quorum, and a reso-lution was adopted seating Kelso, who, in the last session, represented the Rapides district, prevented the ingress of the members. A formal demand was then made by Trezevant on General Badger and other officials for their removal, which being declined, Colonel Bush read the following protest and retired.

We the Democratic Conservative members of the sent themselves. Concurrent resolutions were passed by the house establishing, in place of the present superior district court, one to be ed the superior civil court of Orleans, having exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of contestation of office; also one setting forth all combinations defying the lawful au-

mands. These figures are exclusive of other products, which being added make a total value of between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000.

By whom have these results been produced? Not to any appreciable result by white labor. It is one of the lamentable legacies of slavery that by a large class of the white population

he cultivation of the soil is regarded as a padge of degradation. Cotton, sugar and

thorities, threatening the peace, etc., and calling on the President of the United States

The Democratic Senate. N w Orleans, January 1.-After the Democratic senate was organized to-day, a committee, consisting of Senator Stevens, member holding over, and Mr. Garland, reently elected, were appointed to wait on overnor Kellogg and notify him that the senate was organized and ready to receive any official communications, and at the same time setting forth the reasons for organizing at Patrick's ball, as shown in the protest, and was delivering this communication that tevens was captured by the sergeant-atstevens was captured by the sergeant-at-arms. Garland not having been sworn in, and declining to be, was allowed to depart. The Republicans are jubilant over the recog-nition of Kellogg and ignoring of M'Enery by the senators, some of whom, it is said, held their commissions from the latter.

This Means Business. New Orleans, January 1.—The Evening Democrat says, editorially: "To-morrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal legislature must proceed to the Statehouse and occupy it. If lawless ruffians, claiming to be policemen and militia-men attempt to interfere with them the ruffians will be swept from their path. Nothing must prevent the loyal legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the senate chamber

and hall of representatives of this State ex-cept the bayonets of the Federal government." The Senatorships and the State Offices. The New Orleans Times, of Saturday, says: "The daily gatherings at the Statehouse now are very numerous and very mixed. From the beginning until the close of the governor's office hours his private office and the ante-The daily gatherings at the Statehouse now are very numerous and very mixed. From the beginning until the close of the governor's office hours has private office and the anteroom are filled with a heterogeneous mass of various-hued, tobacco-smoking and tobacco-chewing humanity. Mr. Packard makes daily exigency which will justify the calling on United States troops for assistance in any manner to aid the State authorities. When once the general assembly is organized, they will be able to deal with contestants and all chewing humanity. Mr. Packard makes daily right to the Statehouse evidently for the pro-

about one o'clock by Clerk Trezevant, and sixty-one answered to their names on the list as called, which was more than a quorum. The name of Louis Bush was put in nomination for speaker, and he was elected.

Lindra a margarine of the rales a realizable of the rales are realizable of the rales are realizable of the rales are rales of the rale long public service for a more exalted position to the terrors of the death that star d its victims in the face, and to remain inactive would than that of fleutenant-governor, and has therefore skipped into the arena for senatorial honors. This makes Burch happy, and he is looking with longing eyes upon Antoine's position as president of the senate, and consequently the lieutenant governorship. Burch therefore may be put down as an ardent supporter of Antoine.

ate Library dh

EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH. is evidently warming up to his work. If any-body thinks that he is not going to make a warm fight for the speakership, and there-after for a place in the United States senate, they are very much mistaken. He says that Ex-Governor Hahn is already beaten for the speakership, and that when the time arrives for action it will be discovered that Kellogg to call the rolls, whereup on Louis Sawer, a member at Avoyelles, called the house to order at the request of the Secretary of State, Deslonde, and called the roll, sixty-eight numbers answered, fifty-nine being a quotum. Without administering the oath to the weathers the nomination of speaker was of the house if he were opposed to it, but it seems the governor manifested no very strong opposition until a few days ago, when it became evident that Warmoth's chances were improving so much that the governor began to tear that his own plans would be materially tnterfered with. In fact, it is said that when the matter was first talked over between them, Warmoth told Kellogg that as he had consented to be a candidate for speaker on the solicitation of a large number of his friends, he would resign his seat in the legis-lature if he (Kellogg) were opposed to his lature if he (Kellogg) were opposed to his candidacy. The governor advised him not to resign, but to go in and make a fight for the

THE GOVERNOR HAS CHANGED HIS TUNE now, it seems, and wants to hold Warmoth to his quasi promise: Warmoth, liowever, does not regard the promise as binding upon him any longer, and says he has about concluded that it is much better for the house to elect is own speaker than for the governor to appoint one. Being in this frame of mind, he will do the best he can for himself. He says, that, if he is defeated the successful man will not be Governor Hahn. The Republican members of the house and of the senate held caucuses yesterday, for the purpose of arriv-ing at some understanding about their organ-ization. As far as we learned, no definite agreement was arrived at. Mr. Guichard, of the parish of St. Bernard, is spoken of for the position of clerk of the house. It is said that he favors Governor Hahn for speaker. Thomas S. Kelly has come to the front for the

position of SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. He says that he "will knock the spots out of Ladd and Murry." It must be understood, nowever, that none of the numerous candi dates for sergeant-at-arms want the place if spots are to be knocked out of anybody. of the State government to the actual revenues, and render null and void all warrants issued in excess of the revenue. The total expenditures of the preceding State administration for the years 1869 to 1872 inclusive were \$11,622,005; the total expenditures for the support of the government during the four years of my administration have been four years of my administration have been seen as they need not acquiesce in the count \$4,209,825, a saving of \$7,412,180. The interest on all the bonds funded up to date has been promptly met at maturity. The payment of the interest falling due January 2, is the general impression that the extrem depublicans would much prefer that the Democrats should keep out of the legislature ltogether. There are some few moderate Republicans who fear that a legislature of depublicans alone would enact laws that

would ultimately result IN INJURY TO THE PARTY. They say there is evidently some plan design in keeping back the returns for the judges and clerks of this parish. The only easonable conclusion, they say, is that the nooming administration wants the courts of this parish differently organized, and with Republican judges. The Republicans want to retain control of the superior district, and, perhaps, the superior district courts. governor has not yet signed it. If he does not sign it before the legislature meets, then it becomes a law. But the abolition of the court does not benefit the Republicans. The urisdiction which it now has is conferred ipon other district courts which have Democratic judges. If he vetoes the bill, and al-lows the court to remain in existence, the Republicans are no better off, as the judge elect s a Democrat. THE ONLY THING THAT CAN BE DONE,

THEREFORE, advantageous to the Republicans, is to wipe out the court, and let the legislature organize a new one with the same jurisdiction, and give the power of appointing the judge to the governor until the next election. It is pretty generally admitted among Republi-cans that something of this kind will be done. Governor Wells said yesterday that the re-turns for judges and clerks of this parish would be promulgated on Sunday next; but it is hardly probable that the judges will be commissioned for some days after that—at least, not all of them. The governor, so it is said, is very well satisfied with the result of his interview with the Democratic State senatorial committee, which called on him on Thursday, concerning the barricaded condi-tion of the Statehouse. It may turn out, however, that the barricades were unnecessa-

### ry expense and trouble, after all THE LOST CIRCASSIAN.

n Awful and Soul-Harrowing Scen -Twenty-Eight Men Drowned in Sight of Shore and Almost in

They Die Praying and Singing Hymns Plainly Heard by their Weeping Wives and the People on Shore who Could not Rescue

NEW YORK, January 1.-The second wreck of the ship Circassian is the most disastrous that has occurred on the Long Island coast since the wreck of the John Milton fifteen years ago. She ran ashore in a blinding snow storm, and all on board, thirty persons, were lost. The crew of the Milton were frozen stiff in the rigging, their arms standing straight out in front of them. The men on board the Circassian had finished, on Friday night, all the necessary preliminaries for attaching a hawser with which she was to be drawn off. During the early hours of the drawn off. During the early hours of the night the wind freshened a little and the sea began to run high until about six o'clock, when it began to break clear over her. men apprehending danger went into the fore-rigging, where they were ordered for greater safety. All on board, tarrty-two souls al told, remained thus exposed until early in he morning, when it was deemed advisato shift quarters as the falling of the top hamper, caused by the rolling of the vessel, made it difficult to hold on. The crew was safely transferred to the mizzen rigging where signals of distress were shown. All this time he shore was plain in sight. The moon was hining brightly, and the fires built by the ife-saving station showed plainly the figures of the crowd on the beach hurrying to and fro in the vain endeavor to aid the men in the

The state of the s

tims in the face, and to remain inactive woul probably give cause for unjust reproach from the poor helpless waiters on the wreck. Su perintendent Hunting and his men remained and tried to answer the calls from the wreck but nothing that was said on shore was hear on the ship on account of the direction of the wind. In terror and suspense the morning wore on, the wind having recred in the meantime to west-southwest. During the early part of the night, before the men went into the rigging, the cables were slacked, but the ship moved only a short distance, and continued through the night to strike the bottom. Every time she struck the men thought she would lose her masts, to which they had lashed themselves. While conscious of their great danger and the utter mpossibility of saving themselves if the mast should go by the board, it being of iron, they were unable to slacken the lashing. Some of them, with more self-possession than the others, had taken this contingency into their calculations, and had not securely lashed

inactive, and see their fellows perish before

their eyes. To leave the beach would only add

semselves; and among those were the only four saved from the wreck. At half-past four o'clock in the morning the long-dreaded cri-sis came, and the mizzen-mast went by the board with a crash, carrying the main-mast with it. A tremendous swell had struck the Circassian at and raised her very high; when it receded she thumped heavily, and the ter-rific jar threw the mast over the side. The ists, being iron, went to the bottom imme description of the terrible scene, says the ship was lying about six hundred feet off shore. Amid the howling of the tempest and war of waves there was borne to our ears the ard these men praying. The beach was ined with women sobbing piteously. Some of hese were the wives of the doomed men.

The wind on shore raged with terrible vio-lence, driving people hither and thither. The life-saving crews of Southampton, distant five and a half miles, and Easthampton, about the same distance, arrived, bringing their mortars with them but did not attempt to use their life-line when firing, as nothing could be done. They, however, fired a number of blank shots to try and reanimate the courage of those on board.

### NEW YORK.

Inauguration of Governor Robinson Ex-Governor Tilden's Congratulatory Address—The Aims of his Past Administration Set Forth.

Governor Robinson's Reply-A High Compliment Paid his Predecessor-"The Admonition of the King of Israel."

ALBANY, January 1.—A great concourse fladies and gentlemen witnessed the in-uguration of Governor Robinson. Govrnor Tilden made a speech of congratula-ion, during which he spoke of the aims of his administration, namely, to recall the government of the State to the pure condition of a generation ago; to remove the fruits of the growths which in evil times had overspread the administration and legislation; to lighten the intolerable burdens upon the people; to improve the institutions and laws; to systematically call into the civil service, whether the administration and legislation; and laws; to systematically call into the civil service, whether the administration and legislation; to lighten the intolerable burdens upon the people; to improve the institutions and laws; to systematically call into the civil service, whether the administration and legislation; to lighten the intolerable burdens upon the people; to improve the institutions and laws; to systematically call into the civil service, whether the advisable to hold a caucas so the marquist telegraphed to Administration many power to decide the Radicals from any power to decide the Radicals from any power to decide the Hadicals from any power to decide the lection of United States senators from Turkish waters. The administ ration and to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The hadicals from any power to decide the lection of United States senators from Turkish waters. The hadicals from any power to decide the lection of United States senators from Turkish waters. The hadicals from any power to decide the election of United States senators from Turkish waters. The hadicals from any power to decide the lection of United States senators from Turkish waters. The hadicals from any power to decide the ladicals from any power to decide the hadicals from any power to appointment or election, men of higher eas of official life, of a better training superior in capacities for public usefulness. These objects had been pursued through stormy conflicts with selfish interests and fixed habits. Our support was an unfaltering trust in our people if a prospect of real reform could be made visible. Our inspiration was a belief that nothing worth having could be ost if our work did not fail. [Applause.] The scrutiny of all candid men may be cha nged as to what has been already accomplished-wasteful and corrupt systems destroyed, State taxation reduced one-half, new remedies for official malversation enacted; the management of public works and prisons eorganized, and commissions preliminary to other reforms instituted. These are valuable results, but there are others even more important. The standard of official conduct has been elevated, and surround official life as with an atmosphere, The public suspicion of legislative venality is disappearing, and the lobbies are disbanded. The chief executive and administrative trusts of the State have been committed to gentlemen who are eminent not only for personal probity, but for capacity and high ideals of official duty. A genuine reform in the civil service has thus been realized, which could not be the product of any mere system, without the effective co-operation of men conduct

The governor elect, in reply, said:
Governor Tilden, I thank you for the kind
and encouraging words which you have addressed to me. In receiving from you the
great trust which has rested on you during the last two years, I fully appreciate the admonition of the King of Israel: "Let not them that girteth on his harness boast himself as he that pulleth it off." You have had your trial, and have received the grateful ap-proval of the people, not only of this State, but of the whole Union, who have called you by the popular majority to the highest place in penditures, have enforced economy and re-duced largely the burdens of taxation. More than this, you have restored a higher moral tone to the administration of the govern-ment, and have driven from the capitol those who made it a house of merchandise, and enriched themselves by buying and selling legislation. I trust that by no act of mine will they be encouraged to return. [Ap-

plause.] Governor Robinson continued by enumera ting the principles laid down in Jefferson's first inaugural, and called on his fellow-citi-zens to renew the vows of loyalty to them. Secretary Bigelow administered the oath to the new governor. The oath was then administered to Lieutenant-Governor Dor-sheimer, after which the new governor was escorted by the late governor to the executive chamber where he received the congratulations of the vast assemblage.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Battle of Garrpata-Nine Hundred Killed and Two Thousand Wounded-Important Items.

New York, January 1.—Panama advices of December 31st, say that Ex-President Guerda, of Costa Rica is about to visit Guatemala and Salvador, for the purpose of indueing these States to unite with Costa Rica against the Nicaragua embargo laid on all communication with the latter State. President Herrera, of Costa Rica, has abolshed the press, and placed every printing

\* 2005989 Pine Land

### NASHVILLE.

Both Houses of the Legislature Organized-M'Adoo Speaker of the Senate and Taliaferro of the House.

The Governor to Send in his Message To-Day-Election of Treasurer and Other State Officers the Next Thing in Order.

After that comes the Election of United States Senators-Harris is still Far in the Lead and Certain of Election.

Special to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, January 1.—Both houses orranized to-day. H. M. M'Adoo, of Hamp ton, was elected speaker of the senate on the diately, carrying with them twenty-eight souls. The customhouse officer, detailed to superintend the landing of the cargo, in his speaker of the house on the ninth ballot. On account of the prompt organization of the general assembly, the election of United hore. Amid the howling of the tempest and var of waves there was borne to our ears the oices of the poor fellows in the rigging, linging hymns and praying in chorus to God.

States Senators will occur one week sooner than had been anticipated. The governor than had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of England. The Marquis of Salisbury has promised the Cream Great than the promised the Cream Great than the promised the Cream Great than the promised the cream of the control of the poor fellows in the rigging, than had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging, the promise than had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging, the promise than had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging, the promise than had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging had been anticipated. The governor will subordinate her eastern policy to that of the poor fellows in the rigging had been anticipated to the poor fellows in the rigging had been anticipated to the poor fellows in the rigging had been anticipated to the promise the promise that the pr singing hymns and praying in chorus to God. There was hardly a dry eye on shore among us as we heard these thrilling and supreme appeals made to God. Among those on the wreck were ten Shinnecock Indians, who, as a rule, are very good men. During this agonizing scene, which lasted for hours, we heard these mean required. The legislature, as a body, creates a very favorable impression. effort will probably be made to go into an

Our Nashville Letter.

NASHVILLE, December 31.—The different hotels of this city present a lively appearance, owing to the arrival of the members of the legislature and the presence of candidates. The subject eliciting most attention in the public mind is the election of United States senators, although the interest of the contest is not yet developed, nor will it be until the counting of noses begins or a caucus is held. The announced candidates for the United States senate are Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Memphis; Senator Key, of Chattanooga; Judge Pete Turney, of Winchester; Colonel James E. Bailey, of Clarksville, and General William B. Bate, of Nashville. The names of General John M. Bright, of Fayetteville, and Judge Tom Brown, of Memphis, are mentioned as probable candidates. It is conceded by every one that Governor Harris will be elected on the first ballot. The race for the short term will be between Bate, Key. for the short term will be between Bate, Key,
Turney and Bailey. It will be exciting, but
fraternal; for, while the candidates and their
friends are hard at work, pleasant feelings characterize the rivalry.

The sulesty relied for defense in case of war.

The suletan replied that the army and people would defend him; he could not depend on them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his subjects. At the conclusion of the inter-The subject of a caucus by the Democratic members is being agitated, and will receive deliberate consideration. However, there is some division of sentiment relative to a idea that the fleet supported Turkey, resisting cancus for the purpose of selecting senators.

Many deem it advisable to hold a caucus so as to exclude the Radicals from any power to mond to withdraw his fleet immediately

and more culture, utilizing a class didates amounced for the different offices and positions: Colonel Frank P. Cahill, of Davidsuperior in capacities for public usefulness.

These objects had been pursued through M. M'Adoo, of Humphreys, and F. B. Rag-reforms land, of Haywood, are mentioned as candi-dates for the speakership of the senate. For speaker of the house: James Stokes, of Wilson; M. M. Brien, jr., of Davidson; E. T. Taliaferro, of Giles; George B. Peters, jr., of Shelby; Hiram Johnson, of Gibson. The candidates for principal clerk of the senate are Clay Roberts, John E. Helms, the

clerk of the last senate, Z. W. Ewing, B. P. Steele and Jo. W. Gordon.

The candidates for clerk of the house are Harry D. Martin, E. B. Wade and F. B. The candidates for assistant clerk of the house are George H. Vaughn and F. F. Fid-

with it the ideas, motives and influences that of the senate are John T. Burt, E. W. Hickman and W. T. Hooper. Miss Emily Peyton, daughter of Hon. Sailie Peyton, of Sumner county, is a candidate for re-election to the position of engrossing clerk of the senate.

Charles C. Plummer, C. W. Currey, J. J.
Roberts, H. H. Long, — Brown, Al. Rutland, J. W. Games, jr., and — Aycock are
running for engrossing clerk of the house,
Archie Thomas, of the Springfield Record,
is a candidate for re-election to the position of doorkeeper of the senate. L. H. Charles Acton Young are also candidates. Messrs. W. B. Wilson, H. T. Prater and —— Tulloss are candidates for doorkeeper of the house. John R. Faizzell, the incumbent of last session, Graham M'Nairy, W. G. White, A. R. Mathes, Frank Turk, — Yates, — Harris and M'Connell aspire to the place of assistant doorkeeper of the senate.

The following are the candidates for assistant doorkeeper of the house. C. L. Arms sistant doorkeeper of the house: C. L. Armproval of the people, not only of this State, but of the whole Union, who have called you by the popular majority to the highest place in the nation. [Long continued applause.] You have arrested gross abuses and wasteful expenditures, have enforced economy, and rethe last senate; James M. Quarles and W. G. Ewin, of Nashville; J. D. Tillman, of Fayetteville; W. D. Lumpkin and Joseph Barbiere, of Memphis; Thomas H. Butler, of Gainesboro; E. Y. Salmon, of Lynchburg; James White, of Rogersville; Thomas Bo ers, editor of the Gallatin Examiner; Adji tant-General Hamby, of Governor Porter's staff, and John S. Wilkes, late private secre-

ary to Governor Brown. The candidates for comptroller are Hor James D. Gaines, present incumbent; D. l Cocke, of Franklin; J. T. Dunlap, of Nasi ville; and Sam R. Watkins, of Columbia. For treasurer we have James T. Patterson, Hooper Harris, H. F. Banks and W. B. Dortch, of Nashville; and Dr. Edmundson of Giles county; Marsh T. Polk, of Bolivar; John Allison, of Jonesboro; and N. B Haight, of Sweetwater.

the election of United States senators will not be made until next week.

Chief Justice Waite's Position Since the result of the Presidential election became a matter of doubt, nothing having more important bearing upon the question than the following—from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Times—has been published: "The most significant declaration is that of Chief Justice Waite, whose on prize are not conscaled—it. whose opinions are not concealed on the issue dthough he has expressed them with the pru lence that becomes his position. He is the personal and political friend and neighbor of Governor Hayes, and all his sympathies are naturally with the Republican candidate; but he has declared that the result must depend upon the facts in the disputed States, and that the present aspect of the controversy points very strongly to the election and proper inauguration of Tilden. It is now well understood in political circles here that the su-preme court cannot be trusted to declare Haves elected, strongly Republican as it is, and this development has done much to de-moralize the already weak Morton-Sherman leadership. General Butler's visit here has also been a damper to the administration. He refuses to stand up to the Louisiana and Florida returns, and proposes to remand the election back to the people; but all concede that in a new election Tilden would sweep the country like a whirlwind, because of the very general conviction that he was honestly elected in November.

Toronto, January 1: No trains of the Grand Trunk railroad left here to-day. The passenger train abandoned near Coburg, Friday night, will arrive this afternoon. The up-train, which left Montreal on Friday, is at Belleville, and the train which left Montreal last Saturday, is still at Napance. At Belleville matters are quiet. The military were relieved from duty at eight o'clock this morning. No efforts were made to get out a train. The clerk of the peace has received orders from government to have the rioters subdued, and to send elsewhere for volunteers, if the local force be not sufficient.

#### TURKEY.

T . Sultan Refuses to Accept the Conference Ultimatum and Relies upon His People-The English Fleet Withdrawn.

t Hopes of Peace are Still Reason ably Indulged Neither Russia nor the Porte Prepared to be the Initiative in War.

ursday the Last Day-If the Porte Does not then Accept the Ultimatum without Modification War will Ensue-Excitement Increasing.

opes of a Peaceful Solution Continue LONDON, January 1.—A telegram from Con-antinople reports that at Saturday's sitting the conference, after the Turks announce of the conference, after the Turks announced that their counter proposals were not ready, Count Chandardy, the French plenipotentiary, a ldressed the conference, pointing out that the propositions of the European representatives contained nothing contrary to the integrity of the Ottoman empire. General Ignatieff declared that Russia had made every concession in order to arrive at an understanding and these tables and the rest the Turkish interest. standing, and it was to the Turkish interest to accept the proposals of the powers. Lord Salisbury and the Austrian and Italian repre-sentatives expressed their approval of these sentatives expressed their approval of these statements. The hopes of a peaceful solu-tion continue. The plenipotentiaries appear disposed to make concessions in the matters of detail. The Greek envoy at Constantino-ple has informed Sir H. G. Elliott that Greece there will be another sitting on Thursday

dated Constantinople, December 27th, which was delayed by the interruption of the telegragh lines, says the Marquis of Salisbury at his audience with the sultan yesterday, announced that a complete understanding bedated Constantinople, December 27th, which was delayed by the interruption of the telegragh lines, says the Marquis of Salisbury at his audience with the sultan yesterday, announced that a complete understanding between the powers was achieved during the preliminary conference, and that the agreement resulted in the programme which had already been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. Lord Salisbury advised the sultan to accept the proposals. The sultan replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline giving his adhesion thereto, as his powers were limited by the constitution. Lord Salisbury thereupon remarked in that case Turkey must not count upon money or men from England, who would leave Tur-

untiring in their efforts to secure the promise of votes. The following is a list of the cansition. The conference afterward dis-cussed the Porte and counter proposals for reforms app'icable to all provinces, without distinction. The plenipotentiaries did not re-ject these proposals. This is believed to imply a willingness on the part of the powers to modify their original proposals. A mutually conciliatory spirit prevailed, the Ottoman delegates appearing disposed to make such concessions as are compatible with the integrit and independence of Turkey, consequently hopes are entertained that an understanding will be reached by which all interests will be reconciled. At a full council of ministers held this evening the sultan presided in person. This council was followed by a council of generals, under the presidency of the commander

Reuter's Paris telegram says that the Porte proposes that the force to be established in he christian provinces be composed of christians, under European officers. The accept-ance of this offer appears probable; the only difficulty is a condition that officers shall be

commissioned by Turkey.

Minister Simon, in receiving a syndicate of stock brokers of Paris, says: "Relying upon the wisdom of Europe, he fi mly trusted in a peaceful solution of the eastern question." A Ragusa telegram, dated December 30, reports that Vukovitch and Petrovitch, with ten thousand mer. each, have reoccupied their tiers of Montenegro which they held before

the armistice. London, January 1.—The Vienna spondent of the *Times* reports that at Thursday's sitting of the conference Turkey declared her readiness to enter into the discussions. sion of the points drawn up by the conference only on condition that they might bring for ward counter proposals, which should, equally with the proposals of the powers, form a basis for discussion. The European plenipotentiaries took this condition ad referendum, and afterward held a separate meeting. The sitting of the conference Saturday was short and formal. All the plenipotentiars were already agreed that Turkey should formulate already agreed that Turkey should formulate her counter proposals. The Turks, however, asked a short delay, as their proposals were not yet ready. This was agreed to. Two months are not likely to prove too long a time for the negotiations. The impression that the question of guarantees presents the chief difficulty is indeed likely to prove correct, but there are other points which leave little chance of war being accepted by Turkey, in the shape which they have taken at the conference. The principal of these is the cession of territory to Montenegro, which, as projected rojected by the would make confer-Montenegro half as large again as now, and involve a sort of formal recognition of her independence. The delineation of Bulgaria, as planned by the powers, and which would make that province include more than half of the Ralkan peninsula, leaves only a narrow strip of coun try along the Ægean sea and east of Adrian-ople, and this has even less chance of being ecepted. The question of the cession of Little

Zwernick to Servia may also create some dis When the proposals agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries are fully known, the impression that Russia has had it all but her own way like at the preliminary conference is not likely to be weakened. Russia, however, in return for these concerns. return for these concessions, in regard to the substance of the proposals, has granted one elative to the mode in which they should be p esented. She at first wished the armistice prolonged to fortnights at a time, and to have them renewed in cases of necessity, and to have the proposals of the conference presented as a sort of ultimatum it could easily be foreseen that no amount of persuasion or threats would make Turkey agree to this. Russia's attitude was moderated in consequence of the weather and the incompleteness of her armament, which was such that she could not, unaided, fulfill her olemnly announced threats. The Turks tion to avoid a conflict altogether, or at least defer it. Their preparations are also incor plete. Every day's respite is clear gain to them. Russian telegrams to their agency Oliver, Finnie & Co. here, announce the candition of the Grand Duke Nichols as sensibly improved. The Telegraph's correspondent at Pera insists that the removal of the British fleet has no political significance. He says at Thursday's sitting of the conference, the Ottoman delegates commenced by declaring impossible every measure affecting the independence and integrity of the empire. They especially object to the proposal that the government of the provinces should be appointed under the approval of the powers. The distribution of the powers are considered in the capture of the provinces should be appointed under the approval of the powers. The distribution of the powers are considered in the capture of the provinces should be appointed under the approval of the powers. The distribution of the powers are captured to the provinces are considered in the capture of the provinces are captured to the province and the provinces are captured to the province of the prov here, announce the candition of the Grand cussion, however, was on the whole mancable, and the impression is hopeful that the Porte on Saturday will offer as a guarantee to sign

will sell at \$5 each Perfumery and Todlet articles. Come and see our goods. We are so determined to sell that you must not go awagualess you have sell that you will be also you have sell that you must not go awagualess you have sell that you will be also you have sell that you will be also you have y a protocol solemnly engaging to faithfully execute the reforms, and agreeing that the con-

ference shall assemble after two years to verify the loyal execution of the new charter. The Porte also consents to the formation of a mand of Turkish and continental officers. It is understood that General Ignatioff has de-clared that his power of making concessions is nearly exhausted.

London, January 2.—A Telegraph special from Pera, dated Sunday, says Turkish-counter propositions were sent to the pleni-potentiaries late Saturday night. The Turks potentiaries late Saturday night. The Turks offer a system of administration very like that proposed by the powers, but ignore the questions of a gendarmerie and international commission, and absolutely refuse to pardon the Bulgarian prisoners or subject the appointment of governors to the approval of the powers. They also reject the financial proposals and suggest no guarantees. The European plenipotentiaries held a formal meeting on Sunday to consider the informal measures. The Russian, German, Austrian and French delegates declared that they could not act with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion. After Lord Salisbury stated his views, they became calmer. General Ignation, however, read to the representatives a selegram from Prince Gortschakoff, directing him not to listen to any counter-proposition whatever. listen to any counter-proposition whatever. It was finally arranged that the conference shoul I present the original propositions again on Monday. The correspondent adds: Should the Turks persist in their refusal, I understand all the ambassadors will quit Constan-tinople and leave their legations, in case of charges d'affaires. In confirmation of the foregoing, a Reuter dispatch dated Pera, Monday, says: "To-day at the conference the situation was very grave. If the Porte resists

#### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

consider the Cretan delegated that the Porte is willing to concede that the governors of the insurgent provinces shall be christians. It is reported at Bucharest that in consequence of the prolongation of the armistice the Roumanian army will be placed on a peace footing.

London, January 1: The amount of bullton withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance was thirty-five thousand pounds sterling.

Rutland, Vt., January 1: The mail train on the Rutland, vt., January 1: The mail train on the Rutland railroad was run into at Healdville by a large snow-plow which was following it. The rear passenger coach was demolished, and several workmen in the plow was injured.

Montreal, January 1: Everything around the Montreal, January 1: Everything around the

Cincinnati, January 1: Franz Limberg, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Volksfreund, died today. He was a native of Westphalia. Walter C. Coyle, prominently known as a base-ball reporter for the Cincinati Gazette, and afterwards with the En-

New York, January I: The new city government went into office to-day. Mayor Ely's inaugural address details at some length the condition of municipal affairs and counsels the abstention from any increase of the city debt, but suggests, in view of the unusual severity of the winter, the providing of means and agents for the relief of destitution without encouraging pauperism and vice.

London, January 1.—A delayed dispatch from Constantinople dated December 29th, says it was believed that at Saturday's sittings of the conference the European plenipotentiaries would make further geomessions to the Porte and an agreement be reached. It was thought improbable that General Ignatieff would remain in Constantinople as the Russian ambassador after the conference. It was asserted that the government contemplated fresh issues of paper money to the amount of a million Turkish pounds.

Washington, December 31.—President Grant says to-night that no application for

to the amount of a million Turkish p

EDE BOUD.

EDRINGTON-Sunday evening, of scarlet fever, RENA R., daughter of J. H. and N. A. Edrington aged eight years.

RIDGELY—December 31st, at 7 a.m., younged child of S. E. and A. S. Ridgely, aged three years ten months and ten days. Funeral to take place TUESDAY, January 2d. at 11 a.m., from residence, 343 Jefferson extended.

## SWEET POTATOES.

WE have in store about 2000 bushels choice red and yellow Yam SWEET POTATOES, which we now offer in lots to suit purchasers, delivered te any part of the city. Send orders to 346 Front st. E. P. REID & CO.

Assignee's Sale. In the matter of Rootes & Co., Bankrupts—In Bank-ruptcy at Memphis, Tenn. BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assigned of said bankrupts' estate, I will sell at public

On Tuesday, January 23, 1877, on Tuesday, January 23, 1877, at 11 e'clock a.m. of said day, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., the books, accounts, notes, securities, one iron safe, etc., belonging to said estate, and also two lots of land situated at Pope's Station, Miss., one containing 38 acres, more or less, in section 16, township 10, range 7 west, and the other containing 1½ acres, more or less, in section 17, township 10, range 7 west. The evidences of indebtedness to be seen at my office. Terms of sale cash. S. C. DePASS, Assignee.

January 2, 1877.

. S. DEPOSITORY.—German National Bank of Memphis—Condition on Morn-ing January 1, 1877.

Sight exchange. \$196,931 87 Citizen hand. 237,062 14—433,994 01 Redemption fund, U. S. Treasury. 7,875 00 Total... 81,093,245 83

\$175,800 00 71,438 71 157,500 00 689,007 12 plus and profits Total. Total

The undersigned Committee, having carefully examined the Bank at this date, submit the above report as correct. We find no past due or protested paper among the assets, and all maturing paper is satisfactorily secured by indorsement or collateral.

We recommend that a ten per cent. dividend be declared out of the profits of the last six months.

J. C. NEELY,

LOUIS HANAUER,

A. L. HARRIS,

M. L. MEACHAM.

Committee from Roard of Directors. \$1,093,245 83

Notice. THE interest coupons of the Mutual Storage Company bonds will be paid on presentation to the First National Bank. W. P. PROUDFIT, MEMPHES, January 1, 1876.

AND TO ARRIVE.

100 cases 2, 6 and 10-pound Tin-Lard. 1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard. 25 half-boxes Fairbanks's Lard. 25 tierces Fairbanks's Lard. barrels Fine Hams. 300 boxes Crackers. 250 boxes Cheese. 400 barrels Oranges. 200 boxes Codfish. 150 barrels Nats (all kinds).

10 hhds, Coceanuts.

F. LAVIGNE, 250 Main Street.